Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for accordingto the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 5....NO. 36. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1849. WHOLE NO. 244.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

Department of State

Transient Advertisements.
For squares of 12 lines or less, three insertions or less, and not exceeding one square.

One square 1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,	75
Do. do. 7 do.	1 25
Do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.	4 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	6 00
Do. do. 12 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

If the number of insertions are not specified on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out; and charged for at the rate of 75 cents per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 25 per cent on advertising will only $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months; cash in advance.
☞No advertisement, refusing upon the private character of any individual, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
ept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

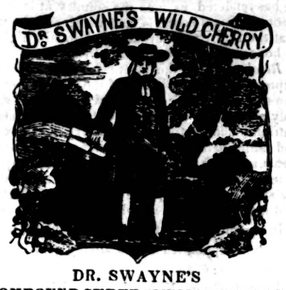
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.
JAMES L. CORBETT.

N. B.—All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby. J. L. C.
April 27, 1849- [33-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.



DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY.
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!

The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.
Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

Dr. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.
Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.
Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's. Sands. (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. 7v5-12m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Sarah Merkel, vs. John Wilkinson. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849. J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.
April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Wm. Bryce & Co., vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D. 1849. J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.
April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Partnership, under the name of A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, and will continue the business of

Druggists and Apothecaries,

in all their various branches.
We are receiving our Spring and Summer supplies, which embrace a large and complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy articles, &c., which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
A continuance of former patronage is respectfully solicited. ANG. C. EVANS.
JULIUS A. EVANS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to pay the same, as further indulgence cannot be given.
A. C. EVANS.
April 20, 1849—[33-4t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire establishment of the *Wilmington Journal*, have this day associated themselves in the publication of the said paper, and in the Printing business generally, under the name and style of the firm of FULTON & PRICE.
JAMES FULTON,
A. L. PRICE.
March 23d, 1849.

F. & P. would avail themselves of this opportunity respectfully to solicit a continuance of the public patronage so uniformly and liberally bestowed upon the former firm, and pledge themselves that no effort upon their part, shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction in every department of their business.

Public Entertainment,
AT
ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.

A. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.
His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.
He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

NEW HOUSE OF
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has just fitted up his place on the Sound, generally known as "Shandy Hall," and will, on or about the 20th of April, open a house of entertainment, for the accommodation of visitors to the Sound.
His place is about 8 miles from Wilmington, and immediately upon the Sound, where boats will be in readiness to carry company to any point they may desire. DUNCAN M. BRYANT.
April 6, 1849—[30-tf

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.
As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.
Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

A House & Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situate at the head of Princess street. A comfortable dwelling House and a large framed Kitchen; a set of Stables, and a Well of as good, if not the best, water in the place. The lot is 230 feet by 66 feet. I will also sell a piece of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of JAS. W. JOHNSON and REUBEN EVERITT. If the above named property is not sold at prive sale, it will be sold at auction, on the 2d Monday of June Court, at the Court House, in Wilmington. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell.
A bargain may be had.
April 20, 1849.—[32-tf] G. M. BISHOP.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C
TRINITY SCHOOL,
3 miles West of Raleigh.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.
A punctual attendence of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.
ALBERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 13, 1849.—[32-3m

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in E. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

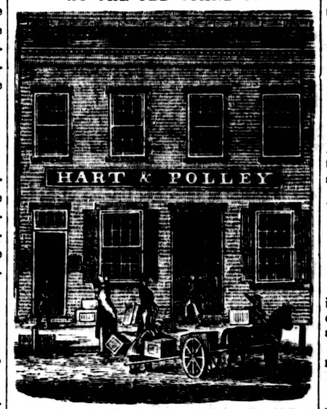
Superfine Brosd Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray Satinetts;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;
Linseys and Kerseys;
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;
Rough and Ready Coats;
Sack and Over do
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Men's silk shirts;
do Gauzey's over-shirts
do net shirts & drawers
do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Superfine bed Blankets;
Negro do do
Horse do do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
4-4 brown damask do
6-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Cotton & Russia diapers;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cosse;
do de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Worked Froots;
Plain and plaid Alpaccs;
Blue and figured do
Silk Warp do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;
do woolen net do
do Saxony woolen do
do waffle do
Black Merino do
Ladies Hoods;
Children's do
do Polka Coats;
Muslin Skirts;
1200 yards of Carpeting;
40 cases Boots and Shoes;
250 Umbrellas;
which will be sold *very cheap.*
Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Swiss, Mull and Boo Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
do do silk do
Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
do black do do
do do worsted do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Children's worsted boots;
Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church, Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves, Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.
All CASH and short CREDIT customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.
Dec 1, 1846.—[12-6m

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.
He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.
OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-1y

NOTICE.

25 Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Duplin County, at April Term, 1849, and as Administrator of Lewis S. Herring, deceased, I shall sell at public sale, at the Court-House in Kenansville, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next, 25 valuable slaves. Among them are some young men, women and girls. Terms 6 months credit, notes with approved security.
JAMES DICKSON, Adm'r.
April 20, 1849—[32-4t

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snydon, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.
The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.
The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.
Students will be charged from the time of entrance.
No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.
Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.
Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.
Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.
His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE,
MUSIC SELLER,
No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.
W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive
Catalogue of Music,
THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR
VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.
He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.
Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A general assortment of the various kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.
February 9, 1849—[22-6m]e

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received per schr. Mary Powell.
S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children Shoes;
50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

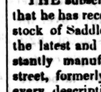
Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of
Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
March 8, 1848

WHITE LEAD.

A fresh supply of prime White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c., &c., just received per schr. A. J. DeRos, est, and for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT;
m23 Drugist & Chemist

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA!
DIRECT!



THE new A. 1 copper fastened and coppered 140 ton Inland Red Cedar built barque JOHN A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as a Cash vessel in April. She will take the place of the ship Sarah Knight, and 100 passengers. For passage, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.
February 16, 1849.

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

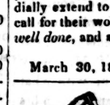
Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,	HANDBILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,	LABELS,
CARDS,	LAW BLANKS,
CATALOGUES,	MILITARY NOTICES,
CERTIFICATES,	NOTES,
CHECKS,	PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,	POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,	NEGRO PASSES,
DRAFTS,	RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*
We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*
FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.



New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.
N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.
N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

NEW NOVELS.

Just received, at the Book Store, viz:
Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens.
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First part, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julien.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.
Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.
His BAR ROOM, at the old well known Rock Spring, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—31-1y

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his tract of land, lying 8 miles below Smithfield, on both sides of Neuse River, containing about 3500 acres, 600 of which is on the South side, and extends to the marshes. There is a spacious two story dwelling house on the premises, just finished, at a cost of about $1600, with all necessary out-houses for servants, &c. There is open land sufficient for extensive farming purposes. Also an excellent range for stock of all kinds. A part of the tract is good Turpentine land, with 2,000 boxes now cut.
The terms of sale will be reasonable. For half the purchase money would be required; the other half in two equal payments.
THADEUS W. WHITLEY.
Johnston co., N. C., April 27, 1849.—[33-4t

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of purely vegetable composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum; cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin; itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.
ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent gilds pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R. Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.
The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 18, 1849.

☞Dr. Sherwood, Postmaster at Strickland's, Duplin county, is authorized to receipt for subscriptions due for this paper at his office. Our bills may be found with Dr S.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We would call the attention of our Democratic brethren in the counties of this District which have not already appointed delegates, to the fact that this Convention will be held in Clinton, in Sampson county, on Thursday, the 31st inst., and it is much to be desired, that *every* county should be represented, so that a full and fair expression of the wishes of the people should be secured. Meetings have already been held in New Hanover, Onslow, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, and Columbus, and we learn that a meeting was to have been held in Duplin yesterday, but of this we have not yet received the proceedings. So that it would appear that only two counties remain to be heard from, Brunswick and Robeson. We hope that our friends in these counties will take prompt measures to be represented, if they have not already done so. We would suggest that meetings be held some time during the ensuing week.

CONVENTION IN THE NEWBERN DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention for the 8th District was to have been held at Newbern yesterday, the 17th inst. We feel anxious to know the result of its deliberations.

☞The April number of the Westminster Review is upon our table, having for a leader an ably written article upon the French Revolution of 1848 and its assailants. This number is the 1st of the twenty-eighth volume, and a good one to begin with.

☞The Macready riot in New York is one of the most disgraceful affairs which has ever occurred in this country. It would be considered mean and dastardly for one man to take advantage of a superiority in mere physical strength, to browbeat and tyrannize over another; yet, if properly viewed, how much more cowardly is it for a whole *community* to take part in a strictly personal quarrel, in order to crush one person, and that one an old man and a stranger, at a distance from his home and his country. But a mob, in all countries and all ages, is proverbially unreasoning and ungenerous. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Forrest might have acted more magnanimously than he has done throughout the whole affair. If he felt himself aggrieved by Mr. Macready, or if he suspected that gentleman of not being friendly to him while in England, the revenge of a high and noble mind would have been to exhibit his contempt of such conduct by a directly opposite course, when Macready visited this country. He should, in the language of Scripture, have heaped coals of fire upon his head, by his kindness and courtesy, and shown to the world that whatever others might do, he, at least, was above harboring malice or petty spite.—Unfortunately such has not been the course pursued, and Mr. Forrest's *judicious* friends cannot but feel that he has lowered himself in the estimation of those whose approval is best worth having, by the bitter, and often coarse, tone of invection in which he has indulged towards his rival.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The Steamship *Crescent City*, from Chagres, April 30th, and Havana 7th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday last. She brings a good many passengers, but no specie. There is no news from California. The number of people awaiting passage at the Isthmus is estimated at 2,500. Health good.

QUITE CONDESCENDING.—The New York Sun says that "James Gordon Bennet has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and has taken out his first papers." Now this is a great compliment paid to the country by Mr. Bennet, for which we hope our citizens will feel duly grateful. After intermeddling in politics for twenty or thirty years, he actually condescends to become a citizen. Certainly the country ought to rejoice hugely.

IN SESSION.

A large number of Societies are now holding their anniversary in New York city, comprising all the "*isms*" and the "*ities*," some of which are good, some not. The majority of them we regard as folly or fanaticism.—Such, for instance, as the Abolition Society, half of the missionary societies, the colonization society, &c. &c., *ad infinitum*. Some, no doubt, are useful and proper; but one, the "New York State Vigilant Committee," attached to the Abolitionists, may serve as an illustration of the general character of these *benevolent* societies. The object of this committee is to afford assistance to *runaway slaves*, and help in secreting them. There are a number of tract societies, whose publications are useful for pasting the inside of trunks.—Bible societies for distributing the Scripture among the heathens *who can't read*. Peace societies, who deliberate deeply on the preservation of peace in Europe, while a riot is going on at their own doors. Distance, and the absence of all practical utility, seem to be the grand prerequisite with some folks, who resemble the romantic young lady who drops a tear for misfortune, while she would shrink from the vulgarity of dropping a *sixpence*.

Religion and its great attribute, charity, are, beyond doubt, the chief levers of the moral world; but we confess that our sentiments somewhat agree with those of the old gentleman who acknowledged that he had not much, *to talk about*. The silent exercise of these virtues does much, their ostentatious display—nothing.

☞The Steamer Cambria, which left Boston on the 10th instant, had 89 passengers, a mail of about 25,000 letters, and fourteen bags of newspapers. She has no specie, and carries out a cargo valued at about $13,000, the principal article of which is 100 bales calisaya bark.

☞The Cholera is raging violently in Cincinnati and all along the Western waters. A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati reports 50 new cases in that city. The cholera prevails among the California emigrants at Independence, Mo.

TO BE HUNG.—There are now in the U. S., seven persons under sentence of death, viz., Vintner at Baltimore, Wood at New York, Baldwin at St. Louis, Goode at Boston, *Rev.* Ezra Dudley, *Haverhill*, N. H., Shorter at Buffalo, and Letitia Blaisdell, at Amherst, N. H.

REMOVALS FOR CAUSE.—The Boston Post says that John Fenis has been appointed Postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Ind., vice Wallace E. Law, *removed*. Mr. Law served his country bravely in the war with Mexico, and *lost one of his arms by a cannon ball at the battle of Buena Vista*. Of course this disqualifies him, as it takes away the necessary "prerequisite."

ANOTHER.—During Gen. Jackson's presidency the name of a successor to Gen. Miller, collector of Salem, was sent to the senate.—Mr. Sillsbee, who was then a whig senator, went to the President, and asked him if he knew who it was that was to be superseded by the nomination. "No," said General Jackson; "all I know is that it is one James Miller." When Mr. Silsbee informed him that it was Gen. James Miller, the officer who conducted himself so gallantly in the last war, and bore honorable scars, Gen. Jackson replied, *with emphasis*, that he should *not be touched*, and the new nomination was at once revoked. Mr. Haile, collector of Plattsburg, N. Y., has just been *removed* by President Taylor. He performed valuable services in the war of 1812, was shot through the lungs, and disabled from active employment. When Gen. Harrison came in, an attempt was made to remove him, but it was frustrated by Gen. Scott protesting to the President against it; and the veteran Haile has been retained to become a victim of these "no party" times."

William S. Blount has been appointed Postmaster at Washington, in this State, in the place of B. M. Selby.

Perhaps Mr. Blount is about the most venomous, bitter, and uncompromising federalist in North Carolina. No possible courtesy could induce us even to *think* of politicians of such a class otherwise than as federalists, out and out—bluelight federalists. If Mr. Selby was removed for being a partizan, with what propriety could Mr. Blount be appointed in his stead? The remedy is certainly worse than the disease *could* be. Such a removal, and especially such an appointment, shows the value of pretentions, promises and all the other machinery of humbug by which the present dynasty succeeded in getting into power. To suppose that any sort of maudlin professions that the so-called Whig party could make would ever again be credited by the people, would be an insult to the intelligence of the nation, of which we could not be guilty. Such a "no-party" appointment! Such consistency—bah!

General Taylor never wrote—"I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish."
Louisville Journal.

Now, in Heaven's name, what DID General Taylor write?—*Wilmington Journal.*

What he did write, (in his first Alison letter,) and what has been so much perverted by Locofoco papers, was this: "I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve, but my country." This statement of the language really used by General Taylor, will, we hope, tend somewhat to ease the agony of our neighbor.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Ah—he wrote that, did he? Are you *quite* certain he wrote it? Can't some obliging friend deny it in words, as he has already falsified it in deeds? Really, it would be doing the old General a service to remove *all* those awkward pledges, now that they have served their turn. It's perfectly preposterous that the "decency" party—the possessors of "all the talent" &c. &c.—should be expected to fulfill pledges made to gull those odious, vulgar "Locofocos,"—it's decidedly insolent in the fellows to insist upon it. Gen. Taylor is perfectly independent—cf *his pledges*.

Now, if we are not much mistaken, this same Louisville Journal, which so officiously exculpates Gen. Taylor from the manly avowal that he had "no friends to reward, no enemies to punish," is the very paper which first gave it currency on behalf of the old General. At any rate it has been used by every federal press in the country, and it's now rather too late to back out from it.

MR. HUDSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—It appears that this gentleman, the author of the infamous and treasonable resolutions offered in the House of Representatives, January 3d, 1848, asking for the withdrawal of our troops to the Rio Grande, for a treaty based upon the Nueces as a boundary, and for the abandonment of all indemnity for our losses in blood and treasure, which resolution was received with a burst of indignation by the whole country, has been *appointed by Gen. Taylor, Naval Officer at Boston.—Journal of Friday last.*

Now, considering that Mr. Hudson was appointed to the office named, more than two months ago, and also that he was confirmed by a Senate in which there is a Locofoco majority of eight or ten, the censure of the *Journal* would seem to be somewhat out of time, as well as a little hard on Senators of its own party, fifteen or sixteen of whom, at least, must have voted for Mr. Hudson, or he could not have been confirmed. It is evident that they considered him fit to be Naval Officer of Boston, whatever may be the opinion of the *Journal* concerning his resolution.—*Chronicle of Wednesday last.*

In regard to the appointment of Mr. Hudson, we would ask the *Chronicle* if the WHOLE two months, which it says he has been in office, has been sufficient to wipe away the derelictions of more than a year since? We think it will find the people have longer memories than that—that they will remember certain violated pledges, not only for two months but for *four years*, as the next Presidential election will unquestionably demonstrate, not exactly to the *satisfaction* of the *Chronicle*.

Does the *Chronicle* remember (we do hope its memory will not fail this time,) the appointment of Mr. Hannegan, which it, in common with the whole Federal press of the country, led on by the "Godlike Daniel," did incontinently denounce as a most "infamous" affair, and all that sort of thing, and yet this appointment could not, under the circumstances, have been confirmed, if *one* Federal Senator had objected? Let it bear this in mind, when it would say anything about confirmations by Democratic Senators. Very likely the Democratic Senators thought that Mr. Hudson would do for Naval Officer at Boston, in spite of his treasonable resolutions. The real odium of such an appointment rests with the President, who nominated him. The Senate, in such cases, seldom goes beyond the matter immediately before it.

MEAN.—The last case of meanness is that related by the St. Louis *Reveille*, about a certain constable, who went to levy upon an old woman's ducks. The fellow chased the ducks round and round the yard, and every time he caught one, he would stop to wring off its head and *charge mileage*. That man ought to go to Congress.

GREAT RIOTS IN NEW YORK.—HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

New York has been the scene of a most disgraceful and sanguinary riot, rendered more lamentable, if possible, from the trivial character of the circumstances on which it was founded, being nothing more or less than the personal rivalry of two play actors. Some 23 persons are reported to have been killed, and 75 or 80 wounded. We hope this account may prove to be exaggerated, but we fear that it is not. As usual in such cases, the majority of the sufferers were innocent spectators.

We condense the following account of the riot from the New York Herald of the 11th instant, giving also some of the circumstances which immediately preceded it, and seem to have led to it.

It is known that a feeling of professional jealousy and personal animosity, has long subsisted between Macready and Forrest, the latter alleging that Macready was instrumental in injuring his professional career in England. This, Macready as pertinaciously denies, and, we think, substantiates his denial by letters and affidavits, directly from England, emanating from all the prominent characters having any connection with the matter. But however that may be, is a matter of perfect indifference to most of our readers, who don't care a straw about the petty squabbles of these two men. The only real interest attached to the affair, springs from the deplorable circumstances to which it has lead.

On Monday night week, Macready appeared at one theatre, and Forrest in another, both in the same character:—on this occasion, Macready was driven off the stage, and signified his intention not to again appear, as it was impossible to fulfil his engagement. Upon this a number of the leading literary and scientific gentlemen of New York—among the rest, Washington Irvin, Professor Silliman, and others—addressed a letter to Mr. Macready, requesting him not to yield to violence, but to fulfil his engagement. In consequence of this, he consented again to appear on Thursday night. The Herald, of Thursday morning, says that the following placard was posted about the public places:

"Working men, shall Americans or English rule in this city? The crew of the British steamer have threatened all Americans who shall dare to express their opinions this night, at the English Aristocratic Opera House! We advocate no violence, but a free expression of opinion to all public men. Workingmen! Freemen! stand by your lawful rights!
"Signed: AMERICAN COMMITTEE."

The intention of this bill is manifest; at any rate its effect could not be doubted. Combined with the excited state of feeling of a portion of the people, its inevitable result was the outbreak which ensued.

At an early hour on Thursday night, the Opera House was crowded, and the sale of tickets had to be suspended. Macready's appearance upon the stage was the signal for all sort of disturbances, hisses, groans, &c. Several of the audience sprang to their feet, and demanded that the disturbers should be put out. Many arrests were made, and it was evident that those in favor of order had a decided majority. The first persons arrested were four young men, who were placed in the temporary lock-up under the boxes. These prisoners attempted to set fire to the theatre, and but for the providential coming in of the officers, the building would soon have been in flames;—the perpetrators were put in irons. At this time the windows of the theatre were attacked by a shower of stones. The mob on the outside was led on by the notorious Z. C. Judson—"Ned Buntline"—who was promptly arrested. The crowd around the theatre was now immense, some estimates making it at least 20,000. The play, however, was finished, and Mr. Macready made his escape, in disguise, from the rear.

The military now made their appearance on the ground. A troop of cavalry attempted to force its way to the spot, but the horses becoming unmanageable, the troop did not succeed in so doing The National Guard, a volunteer company, next made their appearance, and attempted to force a passage through the crowd to the theatre.—They were saluted with a volley of stones, thrown into disorder, and retired to Broadway, where they rallied, and made another attempt to reach the theatre. They were hissed and pelted with stones as heretofore, but they succeeded in reaching the desired point. They then endeavored to range themselves on the sidewalk, but while so doing, six of them were felled to the ground by paving stones. Capt Pond, the commander of the company, was one of those thus injured.

The next officer in command, then said to the Sheriff, who was on the ground, that if he did not get orders to fire, he and his men would abandon the streets. Accordingly that officer directed the company to fire a round over the heads of the people, which was accordingly done, but without effect. The people continued to pelt them with paving stones as before. An order was then given to the company to fire at the crowd, and it was done, two men falling, one shot in the arm, and the other through the right cheek. The first was sent to the hospital, but the other was found to be dead. After the volley, the mob retreated a short distance, but rallied and renewed the attack with greater vigor than before. Paving stones and other missiles were discharged at them in great quantities; and while the mob was going on another volley was fired by the military, killing and wounding several more, some of whom were taken by their friends to the drug store on the corner of Ninth street and Broadway. One young man, named John McKinley, of No. 147 Third avenue, was shot through the body, and taken to a public house in the neighborhood.

After this volley the crowd retreated again, and the military and the police took advantage of it to form a line across the street at both ends of Astor Place, so as to prevent any connection between Broadway and the Bowery. Major General Sandford then issued an order for more troops and two brass pieces, loaded with grape, to be brought to the scene immediately, as it was rumored that the crowd intended to arm themselves and renew the attack.

It was at this time half past 11 o'clock, and the additional troops, consisting of several companies and the artillery, reached the scene of disorder. The cannon loaded with grape were placed in front of the theatre, ready in case of a renewal of the attack.

The scene at various points is said to have been melancholy in the extreme. At the hospital and at the station house, where the dead and wounded were carried, nothing could be more painful. The misfortune in all such cases is, that it is chiefly the innocent who suffer. One poor Irish woman, named Bridget Fagan, who had went out with her husband to buy a few articles, had her knee dreadfully shattered by a gun shot. The grief of her husband was very moving. All those wounded, say that they had nothing to do with the disturbance, but were mere spectators.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—It turns out that the precise number killed and wounded in the riot in New York is as follows:—killed, 21, wounded, 27; total, 48. Of the military and police, seventy-two in all were wounded before the order to fire among the mob was given. We suppose their injuries were slight, since they are not included in the regular count. On Friday, a meeting was held in the Park, of those opposed to the authorities, upon which occasion the most riotous spirits were harangued by the notorious Rynders of the Empire Club, and the equally notorious Mike Walsh; of course in denunciation of the authorities and the military. On account of the very efficient preparations made by the authorities to maintain the peace of the city, no further lives have been lost, nor any actual disturbances taken place. A very large number of arrests have been made. Macready left for Boston. He made his escape disguised as a soldier, and rode out on horseback to New Rochelle, to await the first morning train. He will sail for Europe in the next steamer.

A circumstance, which shows the power of fire-arms in a mob, appears in the testimony of Gen. Sandford before the Coroner's inquest. He says the number of troops engaged was only 210. The mob was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. Of the soldiers, 50 had been previously disabled by paving stones all quiet at the latest advices.

FOREIGN NEWS.—ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 12th instant, bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe. The Hibernia had over $400,000 in specie on board.

The war between Denmark and Germany still continues. The Emigrant, from the United States for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, has been captured by the Danish blockading squadron, and sent into Copenhagen as a prize. The German troops have taken some Danish towns. The Austrians have again been defeated in Hungary, in a regular pitched battle; Welden, said to be their best General, having attacked the Maygars, and being repulsed, with the loss of 20 guns and 2,000 prisoners. French accounts say that a murderous engagement had taken place under the walls of Comorn, in which Gorgey, a Hungarian chief, had defeated the Austrians, who had evacuated Pesth, the Hungarian capital.

In England, the fate of the Navigation Laws is sealed. A majority of 61 has been obtained on the third reading of the bill for their partial repeal, in the House of Commons. It is not likely to be rejected by the Lords.

Piedmont rejects the terms offered by Austria. The Piedmontese Minister has given fresh directions to the war department to prepare for the immediate resumption of hostilities.

The Liverpool market for breadstuffs has been dull. Wheat has declined 2d to 3d, and flour 6d to 9d per bbl.

The quotations are for Western Canal flour 23s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s a 23s 6d; New Orleans and Ohio, 23s 6d a 24s per barrel.

Cotton is without material variation. Upland is quoted at 3¾ to 5d; Orleans at 3¾ to 4¾d; Alabama and Mobile at 3¾ to 4¾d per lb.

In Provisions there has been no change.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper, that Judge Brough, late distinguished Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died of cholera at Cincinnati on Friday afternoon. He had but recently taken a seat on the Bench. The disease is fearfully on the increase.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The elections for members of the 31st Congress, yet to take place are as follows:—

N. Carolina—9,	Aug. 2	Kentucky—10,	Aug. 6.
Tennessee—11,	Aug. 2.	Maryland—3,	Oct. 3.
Alabama—7,	Aug. 6.	Mississippi—4,	Nov. 5.
Indiana—10,	Aug. 6.	Louisiana—5,	Nov. 6.
Iowa—2,	Aug. 6.	Texas—2,	Nov. 5.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Richmond Whig gives the following as the full result of the Virginia election:—

For Congress—14 democrats and 1 whig.
State Senate—Democrats 21, whigs 11.
House of Delegates—Democrats 73, whigs 62—democratic majority on joint ballot, 21.

LOUISIANA.—The Democratic State Convention at Baton Rouge has nominated as candidates Gen. J. Walker, for Governor; Gen. J. B. Plauche, for Lieutenant Governor; and Z. Ledoux, jr. for Auditor.

THE GRANADIANS GETTING ALARMED.—So many citizens of the United States have congregated in Panama, that the Granadians are a little uneasy about their obtaining permanent possession of that part of the territory. An extract of a letter from Santa Martha, April 19, says:

"A bill has been introduced in Congress to remove the capital of the republic to Panama, fearing that the Isthmus will wish to make itself independent and separate from the republic. It has passed the second reading, and will, probably, the third; but it is supposed the Executive will veto it."

☞The National Council of Catholic Bishops assembled at Baltimore, closed the session on the 13th inst. The decrees are soon to be sent to the Pope, and when approved by him, will be made public, but not before.

GOOD!—FITZ HENRY WARREN HOAXED.—The Ohio Statesman gives the following good one. It's a case, and no mistake:

Some wags about the "Scott" Post Office, Adams Co., Ohio, hearing that the workers of the guillotine, in the General Post Office, at Washington were anxious for victims: that all that was wanting, was to poke a head at them, and off it came, sent on the name of a person for P. M., at Scott, to try them, and off came the head of the old Post Master, a very respectable Whig and excellent officer, and in goes one of the real sort of fellows, a Whig also! So disgusted are some of those doing business at that office, that they have ordered their mail matter sent to neighboring offices.

City of Newark.—By an informal census, the population of that city is computed at 32,000, which is an increase of 2000 since the publication of last year's directory. Upwards of 400 buildings have been put up during the year, including four churches—Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, Methodist and Roman Catholic—two public school edifices, &c.

Died at New Orleans, lately, Antoinette Mason, a colored woman, aged 135 years.—She was a native of Louisiana, and had enjoyed uninterrupted good health until a short time before her death.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

Agreeably to notice given, a respectable meeting of the Democrats of Columbus county was held at the Court-House in Whiteville, on Monday, the 14th instant.

The meeting was organized by calling Richard Wooten, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing A. F. Powell, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, on motion of N. L. Williamson, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions and prepare business for the action of the meeting.

The Committee having retired for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the Democratic party of Columbus county, have heard with heartfelt regret, that our distinguished representative, Hon. James J. McKay, cannot again consent to serve his constituents in the capacity of Representative in Congress from the 7th District; be it therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of our Democratic brethren of New Hanover county, to hold a District Convention at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 31st inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That Wm. J Handly, N L. Williamson, A F. Powell, Richard Wooten, Wm. Pierce, Geo. W. Hill, and Wm. Gore, Esqrs., be appointed delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That in case the delegates from Columbus county fail to attend the Convention, Thos. I. Faison and Dr. Thos. Bunting, of Sampson county, be requested to cast the vote of Columbus county in said Convention.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due to our late distinguished representative, Hon. James J. McKay, for his long and faithful services upon our behalf, and for the integrity, patriotism, and unwearying industry with which he has for so long a period discharged the duties of a representative, with honor to himself and advantage to the whole country

Resolved, That the Democracy of Columbus county feel undiminished confidence in the sound Republican principles heretofore advocated, and so successfully carried out, by our late Democratic President of the United States, James K. Polk, and that we will always be found ready and willing to use every honorable means in our power to maintain them sacred and inviolate.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with disgust, the course of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation in removing from office men of capacity and fidelity for mere opinion sake, thereby deceiving the people and falsifying his own solemn declaration, previously made, that he had "no friends to reward nor enemies to punish."

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretary for the manner in which they have discharged their duties

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of the District.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

RICHARD WOOTEN, Ch'n.

A. F. POWELL, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BLADEN.

At a Democratic meeting held in the town of Elizabeth, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Clinton, on the 31st May, on motion of Mr. McDowell, W. D. McNeill, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. G. Wright, appointed Secretary, when the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: A. H. Robinson, T. S. D. McDowell, John A. McDowell, K. McLeod, and Jos. R. Kemp, who, in pursuance of their appointment, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, your committee have learned with regret, that this District, the State and the country at large, can no longer command the eminent services of the late and long distinguished public servant, Gen. McKay; and whereas, it will soon devolve upon this District to select another representative in their national council,

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of the county of New Hanover, to hold a District Convention in the town of Clinton, on the 31st of May, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person, to be run on the Democratic ticket as our representative in Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention, and that he be authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur.

Resolved, That, placing implicit confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the Convention, we deem it inexpedient to recommend any person as a candidate, but pledge ourselves to support the nominee, and use all honorable exertions to secure his election.

Whereupon, the chair, in the exercise of the authority delegated by the second resolution, proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen to attend that Convention, viz: A. H. Robinson, Jas. Robeson, Jno. A. McDowell, W. W. Harvy, Joel Johnson, Isaac Wright, C. G. Wright, K. Mc Leod, Joseph Lyon, Jno D Salter, Wm. Shipman, Thos. McDowell, J. M. White, J. R. Kemp, Jas. J. Kemp, F. F. Cumming, A. Wilkinson, J. Bryan, R. W. Johnson, and J. C. Wooten.

On motion, the chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. D. McNEILL, *Ch'n.*

C. G. WRIGHT, *Sec.*

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN SAMPSON.

In pursuance of a notice previously given, a portion of the Democratic party of the county of Sampson, assembled at the Court House in Clinton, on Saturday, the 12th inst

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Doct. WILLIAM MCKAY, and appointing G. W. ATKINS, Secretary.

The chairman having briefly made known the object of the meeting, on motion, a committee of four, consisting of A. B. Chesnutt, Josiah Johnson, Thomas I. Faison, and Allmand A. McKay, were appointed to draft resolutions, for the adoption of the meeting.

The committee then retired, and after a short absence, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the citizens of this District will shortly again be called upon to make choice of some individual to represent them in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we have learned with sincere regret that our late distinguished representative—Hon. J. J. McKay—will not consent to become a candidate for re-election; and whereas, under these circumstances, it is deemed expedient that a District Convention should be held for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to represent the 7th Congressional District in Congress; and whereas, it has been suggested by a portion of our Democratic brethren of New Hanover county, that said Convention meet in this place on the 31st day of the present month, therefore

Resolved, That this meeting does most heartily respond to the suggestion of our Democratic brethren of New Hanover county in relation to said Convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic party of Sampson, do unanimously recommend Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland county, as our first choice for Representative, and our delegates are hereby instructed to express the spirit of this resolution, in said Convention. Nevertheless, we pledge ourselves to yield a cordial support to whomsoever a majority of said Convention may select.

Resolved, That it gives us much pleasure to testify our feelings of gratitude toward our late, able and faithful representative—Hon. J. J McKay—for the many invaluable services he has rendered us, and the country at large, in our national councils, and we sincely hope that the future may evoke for him still higher honors, than those he has already attained.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot forbear expressing its approbation of those great measures of Democratic policy, which were so ably advocated and carried out under the late patriotic administration of JAMES K. POLK; and still, believing an adherence to those measures to be radically essential to the happiness and prosperity of our common country, we shall steadily oppose any and all efforts that may be made to supplant or repeal them.

In accordance with the 2d resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:

John Godwin, Kilbee Lassiter, Isham McClam, G. H. Daughtry, Joel Hines, Isaac W. Lane, James Bennett, Abram Hobbs, F. B. Millard, Thomas I. Faison, John Colwell, Patrick Murphy, Richard Parish, G. W. Robinson, David S. Mathis, Amos Herring, Hardy Herring, Lott Rich, Henry Owen, Neill Campbell, Thomas Howard, Joseph Herring, Whitney Royal, John H Ezzell, Doct. Thos. Bunting, William Faison, Arthur Brown, A. B. Chesnutt, Josiah Johnson, John R. Beaman, M. J. Faison, Nathan Johnson, John B. Melvin, John W. Weeks.

On motion, the name of the chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretary for their kind services.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to forward the proceedings of the meeting to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIAM MCKAY, *Ch'n.*

G. W. ATKINS, *Sec.*

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to public notice, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, at 4 o'clock on Thursday last, and organized by appointing James Kyle, Chairman, and Wm. H. Bayne, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to a District Convention to be held at Clinton 31st May.

Whereupon, Major John H. Cooke offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been recommended by our fellow-citizens of New Hanover county, that a Convention be held at Clinton on the last Thursday of May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we are ready and willing to unite with our fellow-citizens of other portions of the District in any and all measures for the support of our political principles,

Resolved, That we approve the purpose of holding a District Convention at Clinton, on the last Thursday in May, and will appoint 30 delegates to represent us in the same.

Resolved, That our representative in the 30th Congress, the Hon. James J. McKay, by his superior talents, his steady and uniform adherence to sound political principles, and by a long life of useful public service, has won our entire confidence and highest respect, and we would deem it a matter of serious regret, should the people of this District now be deprived of so experienced and efficient a representative.

Resolved, That having learned that Gen McKay has declined a nomination for the next Congress, and acting under the impression that it is true, while we are willing to abide by and support any other nomination of the District Convention, we do unanimously express our preference for our fellow-citizen, the Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, who has heretofore served us both in the National and State Legislatures with marked ability and fidelity, and we do unanimously and cordially recommend him to the Convention.

The following delegates were appointed by the Chair:

G. W. Pegram, A. W. Dewar, James Harrington, Joseph Arey, Esq., D. G. McDuffie, Haywood Gainey, Jesse Holly, James McKethan, F. C. Armstrong, J G. Shepherd, Captain John Stewart, Henry R. King, Murphy V. Jones, James Kyle, Ezekiel King, W. H. Bayne, Arthur Melvin, John C. Williams, Charles Montague, W D. Starr, Col Alex Murchison, Dr. R. Monroe, John Buie, A. J. O'Hanlon, John Green.

On motion of Capt. Gee, the chair was authorized to fill vacancies in the above.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the democratic papers of the District. JAMES KYLE, Ch'n.

WM. H. BAYNE, Sec'y.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a catalogue of the officers and students of this popular and growing Institution for the collegiate year 1848-9. We had intended to have noticed it sooner, but find it done to our hand in the North Carolina Argus, whose remarks we subjoin.

"It presents an array of one hundred and eight students, as follows: Resident Graduates, 2; Seniors, 5; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 13; Freshmen, 24; Academical Students, 52. The Presidency of the College, which is now vacant, will be filled at the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees: the duties of this Chair are at present discharged by the Senior Professor. The other members of the Faculty are: John B. White, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosphy; Wm. H. Owen, A. M., Professor of Greek, Latin and French Languages; Rev. Wm. T. Brooks, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Languages, and Teacher in the Academical Department; Willie P. Mangum, Jr., A. B., Tutor in Ancient Languages; and Jonathan Merriam, A. B, Tutor in Mathematics. The character of these gentlemen is an ample guaranty for the faithful instruction and healthful moral culture of those committed to their charge.

"The course of Instruction of Wake Forest is well arranged; and the accommodations for students are amply commodious and cheap. Commencement—the second Thursday in June. Beginning of the ensuing Session—the fourth Monday in July."

THE GOLD DOLLAR has been issued from the Mint at Philadelphia. It is said to be a very pretty little coin. We are very desirous to see it, and are ready and willing to accept any *given* number thereof.

THE RIGHT VIEW.—It seems, after all the outcry about "apathy" with which the Federal press has endeavored to palliate their recent defeat in Virginia, that their vote was as full as heretofore, and that the aggregate vote of the State was even fuller than it was in November last. The admission of one of their own leading prints, the New York Tribune, is very nearly correct, when it says:—

"When the returns are all in, it will be easy to show that the *Whig vote in Virginia is better this year than the average of the four or eight preceding*. The State is Locofoco; there is no doubt of that; and the Locofocos who voted for Gen. Taylor have gone back to their old party: but the Whig vote is as heavy now as almost ever before."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

POSTMASTERS.

Edward W. Lincoln, Worcester, Massachusetts.
Joshua Dunn, Portland, Maine.
Henry H. Matthews, Elmira, New York
Elisha Starr, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
John F. Bodley, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Isaac Platt, Poughkeepsie, New York.
John C. McAllister, Jackson, Mississippi.
Ezra S. Hamilton, Hartford, Connecticut.
Barzilla Slosson, Geneva, New York.
Benjamin F. Arndt, Easton, Pennsylvania.
James C. Magraw, Cumberland, Maryland.
Henry L. Bowen, Providence, Rhode Island.
Richard B. Alexander, Tuscumbia, Ala.
William J. P. White, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARSHALS.

Henry F. Talmadge, for the Southern District of New York, in the place of Eli Moore, removed.

Frederick G. Smith, for the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of John E. King, who declines the appointment.

Gersham A. Jones, for the District of Ohio, in the place of Daniel A. Robertson, removed.

William Paine, for the District of Maine, in the place of Rufus McIntyre, removed.

Stephen B. Shelladay, for the District of Iowa, in the place of Gideon S. Bailey, resigned.

Anthony E. Roberts, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of George M. Keim, removed.

John S. Myrick, for the Northern district of Florida, in the place of Robert Myers, resigned.

LAND OFFICERS

Receivers.—John H. Hughes, at Pittsburg, Missouri, in the place of Bela M. Hughes, resigned.

John L. Green, at Chilicothe, Ohio, in the place of John Hugh, removed.

Cyrus W. Wilson, at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the place of Lemuel R. Lincoln, removed.

Cyrus Aldrich, at Dixon, Illinois, in the place of John Dement, removed

Samuel Merriwether, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in the place of David G. Bright, resigned.

Lorenzo D. Maddox, at Helena, Arkansas, in the place of George Jeffries, removed.

Ezra Hill, at Chapagnole, Arkansas, in the place of Matthew F. Rainey, removed.

Bernard F. Hemstead, at Washington, Arkansas, in the place of Daniel T. Witter, removed.

Richard M. Thurston, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the place of Matthew Leeper, removed.

William S. Hynson, at Batesville, Arkansas, in the place of D. J Chapman, removed.

William Goodrich, at Clarksville, Arkansas, in the place of William Adams, removed.

Charles L Stevenson, at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in the place of Pascal Bequette, removed.

Gideon Fitch, at Jackson, Mississippi, in in the place of David C. Glenn, removed.

James W. Drake, at Pontotoc, Mississippi, in the place of Wm. W. Leland, removed.

Daniel Hicks, at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, in the place of Michael A. Patterson, removed.

Registers.—Silas Noble, at Dixon, Illinois, in the place of Seth B. Farwell, removed.

Henry F Mooney, at Helena, Arkansas, in the place of Henry L. Biscoe, removed.

Wm. E. Powell, at Chapagnole, Arkansas, in the place of Hiram Smith, removed.

Wm. H Etter, at Washington, Arkansas, in the place of Benjamin P. Jett, removed

James H. Stirman, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the place of Ephraim D. Dickson, removed.

James H. Patterson, at Batesville, Arkansas, in the place of John Miller, removed.

John E. Manly, at Clarksville, Arkansas, in the place of John Bruton, removed

Austin Morgan, at Jackson, Mississippi, in the place of Benjamin R. Cowherd, removed.

Henry Acker, at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, in the place of James B. Hunt, removed.

Robert W. Boyd, to be Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Louisiana, in the place of Pierre T. Landry, removed.

Lorenzo Gibson, to be Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Arkansas, in the place of Wm. Pelham, removed.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Octavius N. Ogden, for the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of Henry Boyce, who declines the appointment.

Samson Mason, for the District of Ohio, in the place of Thomas W. Bartley, removed.

Absa'om Fowler, for the District of Arkansas, in the place of Samuel H. Hempstead, removed.

John W. Ashmead, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney

REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

Treaties with the United States, &c.—Rupture with France.—A gentleman just arrived in this country from Guatemala has handed the National Intelligencer some numbers of the Official Gazette, and besides given it some accounts of the affairs in that country:

The bloody war which had been for some time raging is, as our readers already know, for the present at an end. Gen. Mariano Paredes is President of the Republic. Mr. Hise, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, had been received publicly with great ceremony. We understand, also, that he has succeeded in making a treaty with Guatemala, and likewise with Nicaragua; the ambassadors from the latter were very desirous of entering into relations with the United States. The sympathies in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and all the other States, are represented to be with the United States rather than with the English, who, by continually keeping men-of-war in their neighborhood, may at present be said to rule supreme over them. Mr. Chatfield, the British Consul General, has great influence with one of the parties, the Servile, to which the new President belongs; and it is represented that not long ago, upon some unimportant question with the State of San Salvador, the Consul sent for a man-of-war and blockaded the port of San Salvador—the vessel going off after a few days and leaving a boat and a few men to blockade the port.

The Government of Guatemala, being in want of funds, determined to lay a forced loan upon all merchants in the country, and, as most of the business men are Spaniards, the weight of the measure fell naturally upon them. They made a protest; but, being of no avail, they put themselves under the protection of the French Consul, who undertook their defence, and there has been a flare up in consequence. The correspondence ended in the Consul receiving his passports and quitting the country.

A robber and assassin called Leon Raymund, who styles himself Rey de! Mundo, "King of the World," who likewise aspires to the Presidency, is still making war upon all whom he meets on the roads. He has a large party of such gentry under his command.

The Guatamalian minister took the ground, that the consul had no right to interfere in the affair, and therefore the Government would act as they thought proper. The Consul was shown by the Minister of Foreign Relations, that many of the natives of Spain whom he had given protection to, were not Spanish subjects, as when the republic was proclaimed they had sworn allegiance to it, and were therefore citizens of Guatamala; and some had held offices under the Government, and even that of Representatives. So the French Consul has been giving protection to citizens of Guatamala against their own Government.

The French Consul's ultimatum was, that the Government either pay into his hands the full amount of money paid into the treasury by the Spaniards from the 1st of March immediately, or he would hold the actual members of the Government of Guatemala *personally* responsible for all moral or material losses which French citizens residing in the country might suffer in consequence of his departure, and likewise the foreign citizens who had put themselves under his protection.

The German Empire.—There seems to be in the public mind of Germany a firm determination to hold to the Assembly and the new Constitution, and the question of the German Empire is now at a very critical point.—Twenty-eight German Governments have already declared their unconditional acceptance of the constitution, and their readiness to acknowledge the King of Prussia as Emperor of the Germans Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and Wirtemburg have not yet given in their definite decision, and it is doubtful if the three latter will. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Frankfort on the 16th ult., says all parties in the National Assembly are now united with the exception of the Austrian members. Right and left have embraced and resolved to stand or fall together. The most ultra Republicans have vowed faithful allegiance to the entire Constitution, hereditary, Emperorship, and all, provided the Princess accept and carry it out, and the most conservative monarchists have in return pledged themselves to stand by it as it has passed the Assembly, demanding its unconditional acceptance by the government, with the suspensive veto, and universal suffrage, even though it should be necessary to fall back upon the people, and call in the aid of revolution. Either the Princes, prudently yielding to the necessity of the times, will submit unconditionally to the decisions of the National Assembly, or, blind to the requirements of the age, they will attempt to oppose the inevitable progress of events, and thus seal their own doom.—*Public Ledger.*

Cool.—The N. Y. Star says, that many years ago, as Judge (afterwards Governor) Tompkins was passing sentence on a man condemned to be hung, and was exhorting him to repentence in very pathetic terms, the culprit looked up to the gallery, which was in considerable commotion, and cried out with a loud voice, "silence in the gallery! I cannot hear what the Judge says"

The new City Government of New York was duly installed on Tuesday. Mayor Woodhull's message thus sets forth the present condition of the city finances: Permanent city debt, redeemable from sinking fund May 1st, '49, $14,646,783; assets, $3,047,429 79; net amount of city debt to be redeemed by the sinking fund, $11,599.362 21. Amount of appropriations on account of city government for the current year, $2,165,989; paid out since January 1st to May 1st, $794,705 25, leaving for expenditures during the remainder of the year, to meet existing liabilities, $1,371,283 75.

Russia and Turkey—The London Times says the Emperor of Russia having ascertained that the military preparations going forward in the Turkish empire were undertaken at the instigation of Sir Stratford Canning, acting under orders from London, despatched on the 28th of March, his Aide-de-Camp, General Grabbe, to Constantinople, with an *ultimatum* which requires the immediate cessation of warlike preparations in Turkey, as well as the recall of the Ottoman troop assembled on the Danuba. It further requires the Porte's acquiescence in the occupation of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia by Russia Failing the acceptance of these terms by the Divan, the Russian Minister is to quit Constantinople, and the Autocrat's troops, which are already in Transylvania, are to advance on Constantinople, turning (not crossing) the Balcan. The Russian fleet from Sevastopol is to lend its co-operation.

Death of Major Whistler.—Our readers will hear with regret of the decease of Major George W. Whistler, who has been for some time engaged in the construction of the great imperial railroad in Russia. The intelligence is communicated in the following letter to the New York Commercial.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7, 1849.

It is with sorrow I inform you of the death of Major George W. Whistler. He died this morning, at half-past four o'clock, after a long illness consequent upon an attack of the cholera.

His death has plunged in grief all our countrymen residing here. He died without a struggle. It is needless to speak in praise of Major Whistler. Those who knew him can attest his exalted worth and character. He enjoyed to a remarkable degree the confidence of the Emperor and the officers of the Government with whom he had public or private relations, and though he lived in a foreign land, his death has cast a gloom over every one who was acquainted with him.

Admitting that Gen. Taylor "*fills* the measure of his country's glory," the Vice President is the greater man, for *he* is *Fill-more!*

Plank Roads.—In answer to an inquiry as to the cost of making plank roads, the editors of the Prairie Farmer state the cost at about $2,000 per mile—the chief items or cost are the grading and lumber. The manner of constructing it is thus described:

"Our road at present has but one track, eight feet wide; but in the neighborhood of this city two tracks are essential, inasmuch as almost every team loads both ways. The road is made by laying down two stringers, 2 by 4 inches, and covering them with three-inch plank, bedded in the earth so as to allow no access of air beneath. The plank rests on the earth—the stringers being used merely to keep them in place. It was formerly customary to spike the plank, but this is now discontinued, as increasing the expense, and not adding in any way to its value."

Another Frost.—In a conversation which we have had with a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, a resident of Sumpter District, we learn that on Saturday morning last a frost was perceptible in several places in that District, but that sufficient time had not elapsed previous to his departure, to have enabled any one to form a correct conclusion respecting the effects which such a visitation may have produced on vegetation generally; he states that the crops in that section of the State, are unpromising, not having recovered from the effects of the recent cold spell of the middle of the previous month, and repudiates the belief that there will be anything like a fair yield of either the cotton, provisions, fruit or vegetable crops.—*Charleston Courier*, 16th.

PATRIOTIC SONG FOR CALIFORNIA.

COMPOSED BY SEVEN EDITORS AND A "DEVIL."

A young gentleman poetically inclined, has attempted to write a poem on the California expedition. He got to the end of four lines and there stopped:

Ye sons of freedom who would shine
In history's brightest story,
Come join with us and take the line
That leads to Californey.
New York Day Book.

There's numerous ways of getting there—
By ship, or mule, or wagon;
Then haste while life has days to spare,
And wealth has joys to brag on.
Troy Post.

And when we touch the promised 'land,'
We'll hasten to the 'diggins,'
And scratch away among the sand,
The biggest of the 'big uns.'
Toledo Republican.

And when we get our pockets full
Of this bright shinin' dust,
We'll travel straight for home again!
And spend it on a '*bust*.'
Sandusky Clarion.

And, when we're busted up and dead,
Laid out upon the counter,
They'll raise a guide board at our head,
To tell where we're all gonter!
Scioto Gazette.

And on that board, with tears of wo,
Some friend these lines will chisel;
Ho ye who would gold hunting go,
Behold how great a 'fizzle.'
Clinton Republican.

They sought for dust, and dust they've found!
When many a month they had travelled—
The gold's not up—they're under ground,
Both gold and they much gravelled
Cincinnati Chronicle.

And now their gold aint no more use
Than if 'twere brass or pewter;
And so at best the chap's a goose
What lays up for the futur'.
Printer's Devil.

Who Salted the Sea?—The following scene is reported to have occurred on board a steamer carrying detachments of Alabama and Louisiana volunteers to the late war:

One tall volunteer from the pine land of Alabama was unhappy for the want of employment. He sauntered along "for something to do," when it occurred to him that he might, as he expressed it, "take a good wash." He was a tall, lank fellow, with a shocky head of dry, grassy hair, hanging down to his shoulders With a deliberation consistent with an idle sea voyage, he commenced rubbing the turpentine soap of the ship into his hair and skin with commendable vehemence. He had cause to take a great deal of pains, for he observed to himself "that he had an acre of barrack mud on him."

It must be observed that all this while the vessel was blowing further out into the sea; and by this time the Mississippi water in the wash-room had become exhausted, and he threw his bucket over the vessel's side to replenish his basin.

The first dash he made was at his head; the turpentine of the soap and the saline of the water soon formed a chemical combination, and the oily qualities of the soap disappeared, and left something in its stead resembling tar. Two or three rakes of the fingers through the hair elevated it upright on the Alabamian's head, stiff as the quill of a porcupine. "That's another trick played upon me," said the unwashed, in a rage, his hair still growing fiercer. At this moment the water dripped on his face, and he commenced spitting, as if nauseated to the last degree. Coolly and determinedly, he went to his belt, took a "howie" some fifteen inches long, and delivered himself thus: "Some of them thar Louisianians has played tricks enuff on me. Now, if any one dare, let him fetch me the one that put salt in this ere water!"

Murder.—Last night, just about dark, as May Buchanan, Esq., was on his way home from Wadesborough, and within a quarter of a mile of his own house, he was attacked, and beat to death, with a stake; the road having previously been stopped with a pile of brush, for the purpose of impeding his horse.

His family heard a cry, and immediately after his horse ran home, with a part of his sulkey, the remainder having been lodged against a tree. His family and overseer ran to the spot and found him just alive; but it is though the never breathed. Beside him, and partly covered with blood, they found a takes, about eight feet long, such as are used in running fences. No traces could be found of the villian or villians who perpetrated the awful deed.

The deceased was an old and excellent citizen, and his death is involved in mystery, as it was not thought he had an enemy living. *Wadesborough Argus.*

Crime in New York.—During the year ending April 30th, 1849, 25,769 arrests were made for violations of law and public order; 3,715 complaints were made to the Corporation attorney for violations of Corporation ordinances; 46,712 lodgers were accommodated in the station house; 3,529 lost children restored to their parents; 98 persons rescued from drowning; 151 fires discovered and extinguished, and 756 stores and dwellings found open at night, and taken in charge by members of the department.

Great Mechanical Ingenuity.—The smallest steam engine ever made to work by steam was exhibited a short time ago in England.—It was made by a young man named Jonathan Blankley, engineer at Victoria Foundry, Leeds, and is the most remarkable specimen of minute accuracy and ingenious skill ever beheld.—Though so diminutive that the whole machinery, fly-wheel included, might be placed upon a four-penny piece, and might be entirely covered by a child's thimble, yet so exact is it in its workmanship, and yet so skillfully contrived in all its parts, down to the smallest valve, that it works with the same regularity and certainty as a steam engine of ten-horse power. We scarcely need say that a boiler is not included in the above dimensions; but there is every other essential part of the steam engine itself.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.

We yesterday received in a letter, for subscription, one of those little beauties, the American gold dollar, and if long forthcoming, they certainly exhibit most creditable workmanship. The coin is useful, convenient and safe, and does away with the last argument in favour of notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, as they are much better for remittance by mail. Those who profit from paper money have already commenced their opposition to it, which is thus noticed in the Philadelphia Ledger:—[*Balt. Sun.*

"The friends of paper dollars are out in loud denunciation of it. All manner of evil is predicted from its use. It is contended that, being so small and light, it may be counterfeited with impunity, and will be liable to slip through the fingers by thousands and be lost. Wonderful sympathy is evinced for the industrious classes, who, it is predicted, are to suffer most from the issue of the new coin. It has been just so whenever any effort to infuse more coin into circulation was successful. But these lachrymose gentlemen will see the industrious classes, those who handle small paper most, swindled by thousands by depreciated and fraudulent bills, and yet utter no word of complaint, and raise no objection against paper money on these accounts. Why? Because the profits of the nefarious trade in paper go, in the shape of bank dividends, directly to the pockets of the gentlemen so horrified at the predicted evils following the gold dollars. What say our small grocers, retail dealers, mechanics, and laborers? Do they prefer our filthy and depreciated paper dollars to the new gold coin? We think not. And then, if there is danger of frauds in consequence of the dollar being so light, as is alleged, what must the danger be from bank notes, which are not one-tenth of the weight of a gold dollar, and which may be so much more easily imitated."

National Finances.—The receipts into the United States Treasury, during the quarter ending the 31st March last, were $14,680,044 68—of which $8,374,628 61 were from customs, the balance from loans and lands. The expenditures, during the same period, were $11,130,097 50, of which there were for civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, (including $1,030,059 63, under treaty with Mexico) $2,873,030 64; pensions $671,436 20; interest on treasury notes and public debt $167.308 61; reimbursement of treasury notes $3.350,190. The balance was for the army and navy, Indians and fortifications.

The treasury notes outstanding May 1st amounted to $5,949,339 31.

Alias Jones.—An old offender was lately brought before a learned justice of the peace. The constable, as a preliminary, informed his worship, that he had in custody, John Simmons, *alias* Jones, *alias* Smith. "Very well," said the magistrate, "I will try the *two women* first; bring in *Alice Jones.*"

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASED LUNGS.—Justice to my much esteemed friend and physician, (Dr. Fitch,) and the benefit I have derived through his instrumentality, enables me to say to those afflicted in like manner, don't despair.—Health (after our reason,) is most desirable, and, like other blessings, is the gift of God; but He works by instruments in granting it. Dr. F., I believe, is one of those M. D.'s; and with reverence to God, I say I believe if his (Dr. F.'s) prescriptions were carried out entirely, DISEASED LUNGS would be scarce. I know this is wading in deep water; physician's opinions are generally against me; the people's opinions, gotten second hand from the M. D.'s, are also. But I speak from a feeling sense and experience of what has already been done for me, and justice to Dr. F. demands I should say, if I do not get well, it is not his fault but my own. Dr. F. is also a regular physician; together with over 25 years experience in this disease, both in this country and in Europe, enables him to say that eight out of ten cases can be cured, where the constitution is not entirely broken down. Before doubting this, I beg you to read his (F.'s) Lectures on Consumption, to be had at 707 Broadway, New York, and if your prejudices are not too strong, you will be convinced. I have been under different eminent physicians, and thank them for their kindness to and care for me. No doubt they done the best they knew. The popular patent medicines of the day I have tried, none affording me but a temporary relief. In two months after using Dr. F.'s remedies, I weighed 7 pounds more than before. It is needless to say more; I refer to Dr. F.'s Lectures, and trust some M. D. or Druggist will receive the agency from Dr. F., for the convenience of the afflicted. CHAS. H. ALEXANDER.

Topsail Sound, N. C., May 15, 1849—[36 2t°

Wilmington papers will please copy (if they choose) for the benefit of consumptives.

Rheumatism and Gout.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most extraordinary medicine for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, because they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of those morbid humors which, if taken into the circulation and thrown upon the membrane and muscle, are the cause of the above painful maladies; but they excite the absorbent vessels to take up that which is already deposited, and therefore are absolutely certain to make a perfect cure of Rheumatism and Gout. A single twenty-five cent box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will often give the most astonishing relief; and perseverance according to directions will be certain to drive pain of every description from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr Drane, Mr. John B. Quince, to Miss J. Athalia Brown.

On the 25th of April, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough, by the Rev. A F Olmsted, Augustus W Burton, of Lincolnton, to Miss Julia L. Olmsted, of East Hartford, Connecticut.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening the 10th inst, Mrs. S L White, wife of Benjamin White, formerly of Onslow county. She professed the Christian religion about the year 1828, and joined the Methodist Church, at Richland Chapel, Onslow county. She has left a husband and six children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her death. She was truly devoted to her family and interesting little children; strict in her family discipline, and remarkable for her chastity and virtue. She left the world in full faith of enjoying that reward which awaits the righteous in Heaven.

Oh, blessed promise given,
To christians here below,
To meet again in Heaven,
And sing his praise forevermore.—*Com.*

In New Orleans, on the 6th inst., Capt H H Willoughby, master of the Schr Old Zack of this Port.

FOR SALE.

10,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the East of Wilmington, N. C., beginning 3 miles from Wilmington, and lying on both sides of the Newbern Road. Apply to J. A. SANDERS.

April 20, 1849—[32-6t

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 17.

The Water Course.—Since our last report, there has been a general swell of the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and up-country produce has arrived somewhat freely. We learn that on Saturday last the River at Fayetteville had rose 40 feet.

Bacon—The stock of N. C. Bacon is somewhat heavy. Sales in quantities to suit at quotations. Stock of Western Bacon light. Quotations 5½ for shoulders and 6½ for sides.

Beef Cattle—Some very fine stall-fed Beef has been brought in, and sold at 7c. per lb.

Corn—Received from Hyde county, 500 bushels—sold at 43 cents; and 650 bushels from Bladen, sold at 45½ cts—all to a dealer.

Flour—The stock of Fayetteville flour is ample. Quotations are 25c per bbl lower.

Hay—Receipts since this day week have been light. Sales of 191 bales of Eastern Hay at 62 cents per 100 lbs.

Lard—N. C. plenty and dull of sale.

Lumber—River—Sales extremely dull.—Stock increasing—see table for last sales.

Lime—No arrival since last report.

Molasses—None received since last report. About 150 or 200 hhds., of recent arrivals, on the market. Sales in hhds., in quantities to suit, from 20 to 22 cents per gallon.

Naval Stores The receipts of Turpentine have reached 3520 bbls of all kinds since our last report. Quotations have ranged from $1 85 to $1 90 for yellow; virgin $2 60 to $2 75; hard 95 cents—closing at our lowest figures. [Virgin dip is generally sold subject to a deduction of from 20 to 60c per bbl according to quality. A pure article commands our highest quotation.] *Tar*—Sales 569 bbls during the week at $1 20 a $1 22½—closing at latter figure. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of only about 95 bbls for the week ending to-day at 24½ a 25c per gallon, and $1 75 for the bbls. *Rosin*—Sales 1900 bbls No. 3 at 55c.

Peas—Stock of Black Eye Peas light, and not much demand for them. Cow Peas—Stock becoming light, and price rather higher than last week. See table.

Rice—Clean Rice has gone up a shade.—Holders are now asking $3 per 100 pounds. We quote at $2 81 to $3. No transactions in Rough Rice.

Sugars—Brown—Stock light. See table.

Timber—Considerable quantity on the market, arrived on the present freshet Sales of a few rafts from $3 to $7 per M., according to quality.

Freights—Coastwise without material change—see table.

CHARLESTON, May 16.—*Cotton*—The transactions yesterday reached 1625 bales, at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7¾c.

Rice—A few hundred tierces were sold at former prices.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 6 P. M.—Flour—Sales of 600 bbls Western brands at $4 62½ Corn meal $2 75; rye flour $3 87½. White wheat passes at $1 08 a $1 11; red at $1 05; yellow corn, 56 a 57c; oats, 31 a 34c; mess beef, $13 50; mess pork, $10 50. There is a good demand for lard, and prices have a tendency to advance. Sales of kegs were made at 7¼ to 7¾c. Whiskey, 22c per gallon.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—*Flour*—Howard street brands $4 50, City Mills at $4 75—*Grain.*—Red wheat at $1 a $1 06, and white at $1 08 a $1 12. Yellow corn 50 a 51 cts., and white at 46 a 47 *Whiskey*—We quote at 21½ a 22½ cents per gallon, in hhds and bbls.

NEWBERN, May 15.—There has been no change in the market during the past week. Dip Turpentine sells at $1 75, and Scrape $1. The river is in good boating order, but there is not much produce coming down.

NEW YORK, May 12.—*Naval Stores*—We notice sales of 3 a 4,000 bbls North County Turpentine at $2 37½ per 280 lbs; 1,000 bbls North County Rosin, 85 a 90c, delivered, and 2,000 bbls Wilmington, at 95c in yard, and 95c a $1, delivered; 500 bbls North County Tar, selected, $1 81½; 800 bbls Spirits Turpentine, part previous to our last, at 32 cents, cash, and in lots as wanted, 33c, cash, from the wharf; and 200 bbls No. 1 White Rosin brought $3 a $3 50 per bbl.

May 14—Sales of 650 bbls, Wilmington Rosin at $1, delivered. Crude Turpentine $2-37½; Spirits 30 a 32c

NEW YORK, May 15.—Sales of 1500 bales of Cotton at 6½ to 7¾c. Flour—All descriptions have been dull to-day, and prices are a shade lower. Common Western Canal brands, and good Western straight brands, were sold at $4 25 a $4 50 Pork—The market is dull, and prices have declined. Corn—The transactions have been light, and prices have a tendency to decline.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

May 10—*Brig* Belle, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr St. Helena, Hatch, Fall River, Mass, to Jeffreys & Leighton.

Schr Charles, Babbage, Providence, R I, to Jeffreys & Leighton.

Schr White Oak, Gibbs, Baltimore, to G W Davis.

11—Schr Pemaquid, Mitchell, Dighton, *Mass*, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Ellen Dale, *Boynton*, New London, to J Hathaway & Son.

12—*Brig* Calendar, Wines, Philadelphia, to George Harriss.

Brig Wm T Dugan, Smith, Charleston, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr H Westcott, Hand, New York, to George Harriss.

Schr Charles Mills, Francis, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow co., to DeRosset & Brown.

13—Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.

Schr Pearl, Dexter, Onslow co, to G W Davis.

Schr J P Johnson, Kiburn, Boston, to do.

Sloop Gleaner, Charles, Lockwood's Folly, to do.

Schr Alvorado, Lumpher, Portland, Me., to Harriss & Drake.

14—Brig Trieste, Grace, New York, to Harriss & Drake.

Brig Oxford, Clark, New York, to master.

Schr E H Nash, Ramsdell, Georgetown, S C, to Harriss & Drake.

15—Brig Larch, Rogers, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

16—Steamer Henrietta, Evans, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Schr J W Swain, Townsend, New York, to George Harriss.

Schr Fidelia, Griffing, New York, to A H Van Bokelen.

CLEARED.

May 10—Brig Marine, Brown, *Boston*, by O G Parsley.

Brig La Fayette, Clifford, New York, by Harriss & Drake.

Schr Susan M Young, Otis, Cuba, by G W Davis.

14—Br Barque Red Rose, Kendall, Liverpool, by J & D McRae.

Brig Zuyder, Zee, Fossett, Havana, by Harriss & Drake.

Brig Queen Esther, Pendleton, Rio Janeiro, by O G Parsley.

Sch. Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr James Henry, Hall, Boston, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow co., by DeRosset & Brown.

15—*Brig* T. Guttenburg, wooster, Boston, by Geo. Harriss.

Brig Orb, Prince, Matanzas, by E. Dickinson.

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

Schr Pearl, Dexter, Onslow co., by G W Davis.

Schr Laura, Charles, Shallotte, by do.

Sloop Gleaner, Charles, Lockwood's Folly, by do.

16—*Brig* Annawon, Almy, for New Port, R I., by J. Hathaway & Son.

16—Schr Suhana Parr, for Boston, by Harriss & Drake.

Schr Edward, Hardy, for Washington, D C, by Harriss & Drake.

Brig J Guttinburg, Wooster, for Boston, by George Harriss.

17—Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Mary Augusta, Kelloch, Cuba, by Harriss & Drake.

18—Schr B Hunting, Marshall, Boston, by Harriss & Drake.

Schr Rosana Rose, Rose, Portsmouth, N H, by Harriss & Drake.

Schr Sarah Buck, Rose, Portsmouth, N H, by Harriss & Drake.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Bacon	8 a 8	a	9
Middlings,	7 a 7	a	7½
Shoulders.	6 a 6	a	6½
Hog round,	7 a 7	a	8
Western,	6½ a 6	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White, new	60 a 70	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	19 a —	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	15 a 20	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess	12 00 a 14 00		
Do Prime, none	7 00 a 9 00		
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	5 00 a 7 00		
CORN—Per bushel,	43 a 45½		
Meal,	55 a 60		
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½ a 8		
St. Domingo,	a		
Laguyra,	7½ a 8½		
Cuba,	a 7½		
Java,	10 a 11		
COTTON—Per pound, none.	a		
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14 a 16		
Sperm,	33 a 37½		
Adamantine,	20 a 30		
EGGS—Per doz.	10 a 12½		
FEATHERS—Per pound,	a 35		
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75 a 7 25		
Fayetteville,	4 25 a 4 75		
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	60 a 62		
IRON—Per pound,	4½ a 5½		
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7 a 7½		
Western,	6½ a 7		
LIME—Thomaston—Per barrel	— a 90		
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	a 8 00		
Wide, do.	a 6 00		
Scantling,	3 75 a 4 00		
Timber, hewn,	5 00 a 6 00		
Shipping Timber,	a 0 00		
MOLASSES—West Indies,	20 a 22		
New Orleans,	25 a 26		
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	— a —		
No. 2,	— a —		
No. 3,	— a 3 50		
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00 a 4 00		
NAILS—Per pound,	4 a 5½		
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	1 85 a 1 90		
Virgin Dip new	2 60 a 2 75		
Hard—	a 95		
Tar,	1 20 a 1 22½		
Pitch,	— a 1 00		
Rosin—No. 1,	— a 1 37½		
No. 2,	65 a 75		
No. 3,	55 a 60		
Spirits Turpentine,	24½ a 25		
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75 a 1 37		
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	— a —		
Black Eye,	55 a 60		
Cow,	50 a 55		
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 50 a 13 00		
Prime,	9 50 a 10 00		
Fresh,	a		
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.	45 a 50		
Sweet, per bushel,	12 a 25		
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	15 a 30		
do dead,	60 a 75		
Turkeys, live,	— a —		
do dead,	a		
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 81 a 5 00		
Rough—Per bushel,	— a —		
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	a		
Liverpool—sack,	a		
SOAP—Per pound	4 a 6		
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	60 a 1 00		
Contract,	3 50 a 4 —		
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28 a 30		
Gin,	30 a 31		
Whiskey,	24 a 25		
Do. Old Nick,	a 75		
Apple Brandy,	29 a 32		
STEEL—Per pound,	12 a 25		
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00 a 6 00		
Dressed,	— a —		
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 — a 10 —		
Dressed,	9 00 a 12 00		
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4 a 5½		
Porto Rico,	5½ a 6		
St. Croix,	7½ a 8		
Loaf,	10 a 11½		
TALLOW—Per pound,	8 a 8½		
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	a		
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20 a 22		
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70 a 5 00		
Port,	1 25 a 4 00		
Malaga,	40 60		

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25 a		30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	— a		50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	— a		12½
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00 a		—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	$2 50 a		3 00
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	90 a		1 00
Flax Seed, per cask,	6 a		—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	5 00 a		6 00
Lumber, per M.,			
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25 a		30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50 a		—
Tar, per bbl.,	30 a		35
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a		6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00 a		5 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	a		6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45 a		50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60 a		62½
Lumber per M.,	7 00 a		8 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will attend to any business proper to his office, such as the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of produce, together with filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.

☞OFFICE in Nutt's buildings, North Water Street.

May 11, 1849—[35-3m

Masonboro' Retreat.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep this well known House, on Masonboro' Sound.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures the public that no pains shall be spared on his part to make the stay of all who visit him pleasant and agreeable. Arrangements have been made for a supply of Oysters and Fish of all kinds during the season.

The Bar will also be supplied with the best Wine and Liquors. Terms, &c.

Breakfast	at	8 o'clock,	37½ cents.
Dinner	"	2 "	50 "
Supper	"	7 "	37½ "
Roast Oysters			25 "
Lodgings			35 "

Liquors at the usual Wilmington prices.
Horse feed 25c each. JOHN A. DAVIS.
May 11—[35-1m

FROM RALEIGH TO ROCKY MOUNT.
Fare Reduced.

THE subscriber has taken the contract for carrying the mail from Raleigh to Rocky Mount, and will place on the line comfortable stages, good horses and careful drivers, and will run it to connect with the cars on the Wilmington Rail Road, and with his stage line from Rocky Mount to Wasington—he will

Reduce the Fare as follows;

From Raleigh to Eagle Rock,		$1 00
" "	Wakefield,	1 00
" "	Stanhope,	2 00
" "	Nashville,	3 50
" "	Rocky Mount,	4 50

Trunks of ordinary size and weight, $1 50—part of the way in propotion—small packages, 25 cents—boxes and bundles agreeably to size and weight.

Trunks packages, &c., must be deposited at the above places and the freight paid, or the subscriber will not be responsible for their safety.

For seats, &c., apply to E Yarbrough, Raleigh—T. R. Debnam, Eagle Rock—A. J. Foster, Wakefield—D. S. Crenshaw, Stanhope—B. H. Freeman, Nashville—W. L. Qualls, Rocky Mount. GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', May 11, 1849[—35-3t

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BARROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness of every description.*

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.

May 11, 1849—[35

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring* Business in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his great experience in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner.*

S. R. ROBBINS.

May 17, 1849—[36-tf

FOUND.

Near the Rail Road Bridge, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, which the owner can obtain by calling at the *Journal Office*, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

May 18, 1849—[36-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

COURT OF EQUITY,

Spring Term, 1849.

Mary Newkirk, ex parte. } Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of New-Hanover, made at Spring Term, 1849, in the above petition, I will sell at the Court-House, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 11th of June, 1849, upon six months credit, a negro girl named CAROL

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, May 14, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞ MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

☞ JOSEPH R. KEMP, Esq., Postmaster at Kemper Post Office, Bladen County, N. C., is authorized to receipt for any monies due the "Journal" office, and also to receive new subscribers to said paper.

[BY REQUEST.]

Speech of Mr. Brogden,

OF WAYNE,

Delivered in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, January 23d, 1849, on the subject of Equal Suffrage.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the vote of the House is taken on the bill now under consideration, I propose briefly to express my sentiments on the great principle of Equal Suffrage. I may not possess the ability to express my views with the perspicuity of a logician, but I hope to be able to express them in the sober deductions of reason and entirely disconnected from all superficial and extraneous encumbrances.

I have not consumed the public time in debate during the present session, and in the remarks which it is now my purpose to submit, I am influenced solely by a sense of public duty which I feel unwilling to disregard on this occasion.

I shall not attempt to delineate elegant pictures of the imagination, or to embellish my subject with literary garlands of the flowers of rhetoric. But conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, I feel myself fully justified in the course I have deemed proper to pursue. The subject before the House is one of vast importance to a very large portion of the people of North Carolina. A proposition to amend the Constitution should be determined calmly and dispassionately. This great question of altering the fundamental law of the land is one that should be removed from all political influences and associations. It should be disconnected from all party considerations and party bias.

The bill proposes to submit the question to the people of North Carolina at the earliest practicable period, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in favor of amending the Constitution so as to allow all qualified voters for members of the House of Commons to vote for members of the State Senate. This proposition to amend the Constitution should neither be advocated nor opposed as a political subject. It is to entitle every free white male citizen of twenty-one years and upwards, who has paid his public taxes, to vote for Senator as well as for Commoners.—It is declared in the Declaration of American Independence, that great charecter of American liberty, that sublime monument of exalted patriotism and chivalric daring, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and one of those cardinal rights is the right of suffrage—a 'right inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only.'"

Sir, why should a large majority of the voters in North Carolina be deprived of the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, that invaluable heritage of liberty, that great bulwark of American freedom and independence? It is this legitimate offspring of the American Revolution which imparts a halo of glory to the American name, which gives transcendent lustre to the Star Spangled banner of this "land of the free and the home of the brave."

And yet, strange as it might appear, when an amendment to the Constitution was advocated by the Hon. David S. Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in the summer of 1848, it was denounced in the most unmeasured terms. It was characterized by Whig newspapers and Whig leaders as a Democratic humbug; and the doctrines of Equal Suffrage was not only violently opposed by the Whig newspapers and Whig leaders throughout the State, but Col. Reid was traduced and villified because he thought it his duty, as a candidate before the people for their suffrages, to express his views in favor of this alteration in the constitution. He was charged with being influenced by sinister designs, with being actuated by personal considerations only. He was accused with having brought forward this hobby, as it was classically styled by his opponents, for the purpose of accomplishing a party object, for securing his own election. But he protested on all occasions against having this proposition to amend the constitution connected with the political questions of the day. Was this question opposed as a party question, only because it was advocated by the Democratic candidate for Governor? Is every useful measure to be opposed because it happens to originate with the Democratic party? Who made this doctrine of Equal Suffrage a party question? How came it to be made a party question? Why is it a party question? Is it because it is advocated by Democrats? Is that a sufficient reason for opposing every new measure? In some senses, however, it may be termed a party measure.

It is a party measure in the same sense as the revolution in England of 1688 was a party measure. Sir, that was a party measure, carried through by a party. It was a party which overthrew the tyranny of the Stuarts and gave liberty a chance to rally. The principle of Equal Suffrage is a party measure in the same sense as was the glorious Revolution. That was emphatically a party movement, sustained and carried through by the rallying cry of party, which was but another name for the rallying cry of independence and liberty.

The great civil revolution of 1800, was also a party measure, which overtl rew ancient Federalism, the first combination of all the aristocratic elements into a dynasty of political power, and restored the Constitution at its last gasp. The famous bulwark of English liberty, which now goes by the name of MAGNA CHARTA, was extorted by the Barons from King John in 1215. That also was a party measure, a great reform measure. This charter was agreed to at a place called Runimede, still held in reverence by posterity as the spot where the standard of freedom was first erected in England. The celebrated Habeas Corpus Act, which confirms the subject in an absolute security from oppressive powers, was passed in the reign of Charles the Second, after Parliament had been in session seventeen years, towards the close of the seventeenth century. This Act was another reform measure.

I might refer, if it were necessary, to many of the reforms in the Church which have been constantly taking place since the commencement of the Christian era, but I will desist. I will only mention two or three instances of reform at present. In the early part of the fifteenth century, John Wickliffe, a celebrated English divine, was said to be the father of the reformation of the English Church from Popery.

In 1517, Martin Luther, who had been in one of the monastic orders of the church of Rome, opposed himself to the Papal authority. Several ruling powers in Europe separated from the church of Rome, and followed the doctrine taught by Luther. This event is known in history by the name of the REFORMATION.

In 1541, Jonh Calvin, of Geneva, established another division of Christians.

In 1560, James Arminius, of Holland, founded another sect, differing in some essential points from both the former. Here were measures in matters of religion. All great reforms in the political institutions or condition of the people in this country and all others, have been party measures, and have been sustained, prosecuted, and consummated by party efforts, party zeal, and the rallying cry of party. But they have been parties based upon principle, animated by an apprehension of danger, stimulated by the love of liberty, united and struggling for a great and common object.

In this sense, sir, the principle of Equal Suffrage is a party measure—a reform measure, and should we be fortunate enough to carry it through and establish a principle, it will in my humble judgment bear some degree of comparrison with the great measures to which I have referred. And whatever obstacles this measure may encounter, or whatever difficulties it may have to surmount, it is destined to prevail.

> "There lies a hidden strength in a just cause,
> That nothing can resist."

The right of suffrage is the main pillar in the temple of freedom. It is the cardinal element which constitutes the harmony and strength of our Government. It is the sun of our political existence, and should its effulgence ever become darkened by the baleful clouds of aristocracy, liberty will then breathe its last, and the people of this country may bid a long adieu to the blessing of political freedom. The value of the elective franchise is not to be estimated by any pecuniary considerations. It cannot be calculated by any amount of dollars and cents—it is above all price. The political rights of the freemen of this country can never be purchased with money. Many millions of our fellow men, in aristocratic Europe, pant for the high privilege of the elective franchise as the "heart panteth for the water brook." It is withheld from them by the despotic few, and the strength of a world yields to the voice of a hereditary tyranny, made strong, not by its own energies, but by the submission of the many, enslaved by military powers and overawed by the grandeur of wealth. In this land of liberty the people are united in one common brotherhood. They are indissolubly connected together by the bonds of sympathy and affection. They are united by a common interest, and a common feeling. They are bound together by all the chords of social and domestic bliss, and by an unwavering attachment to liberty, which grapple them to their country, as with "hooks of steel."

It is the recollection of the heroic deeds of the patriots of the Revolution which inspires in the bosom of every true American, a love for his country and a veneration for her name. It is the recollection of the blood and treasure expended in the achievement of the liberty we now enjoy, which nerves the arms and emboldens the hearts of freemen and stimulates them to acts of chivalry and noble daring. It is the spirit of patriotism warmly cherished by every native citizen in North Carolina, which has been "our safeguard and our tower." There is no danger of intestine dissentions. We are bound together as one people, and though our numbers are as hundreds of thousands, our voices are as one.

> "What constitutes a State?
> Not high raised battlements or labored mound,
> Thick wall or moated gate,
> Not cities proud with spires of beauty crowned;
> Not bays and broad armed ports,
> Where laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
> Nor starred and spangled courts,
> No——men ——high minded men,
> These constitute a State."

It is those who enjoy the full privilege of the elective franchise, and those who properly appreciate the responsibility imposed upon them as members of society that constitute a State.

But I will not dilate upon this branch of the subject. I beg leave to refer to the Constitutions of the other States of the Union, for the purpose of showing that the principle of equal suffrage has been adopted by them all. I will commence with the Constitution of Maine.—In the State of Maine "every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for Governor Senators and Representatives, in the town or plantation where his residence is so established."

In the State of Massachusetts "every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and Representatives, and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any State or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district in the Commonwealth; and also every citizen, who shall be by law exempt from taxation, and who shall he in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and Representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such election.

In New Hamp-bire, "every male inhabitant of each town, and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right, at the annual or other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns or parishes, to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells, for Senators of the county or district whereof he is a member."

In Vermont there is a House of Representatives, chosen "by the freemen of the State," and a Council of twelve, answering to our Senate, chosen also "by the freemen." "And each freeman shall give in twelve votes, for twelve Councillors, in the same manner; and the twelve highest in nomination shall serve for the ensuing year as Councillors."

In Rhode Island, "every male native citizen, who shall have paid his taxes and performed military duty, is entitled to vote for all civil officers."

In Connecticut, "every white male citizen of the United States, who has gained a settlement in the State, and has a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars—or performed military duty—or paid his State tax, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector. It is also provided, by the Constitution of Connecticut, that laws shall be made to support the privilege of *Free Suffrage*.

In New York, "every male citizen of the age of 21, who has been an inhabitant for one year, and paid his tax on real or personal property—or who has performed military duty—or who has been a citizen three years, and assessed to labor on the public highways, and shall have done so, or paid an equivalent therefor, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elected by the people."

In New Jersey, "every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote for five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people."

In Pennsylvania, "in elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, *shall enjoy the right of an elector*."

In Delaware, "every free white male citizen of twenty-two years of age and upwards, who has resided in the State one year before the election, and paid a county tax, assessed six months before the election, *shall enjoy the right of an elector*."

In Maryland, "every free white male citizen, who has obtained a residence of twelve months, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot for delegates to the General Assembly, electors of the Senate, and Sheriffs."

In Virginia, "every white male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, who possesses a landed estate of $25 in value—or as a tenant in common the value of $25—or who has land in expectancy, remainder, &c., to the value of $50—or who has a lease-hold estate for five years to the annual value or rent of $20—or who has been a housekeeper and head of a family where he offers to vote, for twelve months, and who shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the State, and paid the same, shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in the county, city, town, or borough respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such housekeeper and head of a family shall live."

In North Carolina, "all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as hereinafter declared,) who have been inhabitants of any one district of the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate."

In South Carolina "every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the State, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and who hath a freehold of fifty acres of land, or town lot, of which he hath been legally seized and possessed, at least six months before such election; or, not having such freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote, six months before the said election, shall have a right to vote for a member or members, to serve in either branch of the Legislature, for the election district in which he holds such property, or is so resident."

In Georgia "the electors of members of the General Assembly shall be citizens and inhabitants of the State, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county."

In Kentucky "every free male citizen twenty-one years of age, and who has resided in the State two years, or one year in the district where he offers to vote, shall enjoy the right of an elector for Representatives; and one Senator for each district shall be elected by those qualified to vote for Representatives therein."

In Tennesse "every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote, six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, and other civil officers, for the county or district in which he resides."

In Ohio "in all elections, all white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with a State or county tax, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

In Indiana "all white male citizens of twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State twelve months, shall be allowed to vote for Representatives; and voters for Representatives vote also for Senators for three years."

In Louisiana "every white male citizen of twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the county where he offers to vote, and who shall have paid a State tax, shall enjoy the rights of an elector." Senators and Representatives are chosen by the same persons.

In Mississippi "every free white male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last four months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector." Both Houses are chosen by the qualified electors.

In Illinois "in all elections, all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector."

In Alabama "every white male person, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last three months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector." Both Houses are chosen by the qualified electors.

In Missouri, "every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State one year before an election, the last three months whereof shall have been in the county or district in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector of all elective officers."

In Michigan, "in all elections, every free white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election."

In Arkansas, "every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have been a citizen of the State six months, shall be deemed a qualified elector, and entitled to vote in the county or district where he actually resides, for each and every office made elective under this State or the United States."

I have briefly noticed the provisions in the Constitutions of twenty-six States of the American Union. The Constitutions of several of the States have been amended, and if there were any instances where suffrage was not previously universal, the amended Constitutions have invariably secured equal suffrage to every free white male citizen who has paid a public tax.

The Constitutions of New York and Louisiana have been amended, but in both these States equal suffrage has been established and secured to all free white male citizens who have attained the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and have paid a public tax.

I have not been able to obtain the Constitutions of Florida, Texas, Wisconsin, and Iowa; but I have no doubt, from the known Democratic character and habits of the people of those States, that free and equal suffrage has been secured to all free white male citizens in each of them.

I believe, Sir, that a sufficient demonstration of public opinion in relation to equal suffrage, was furnished by the people of North Carolina, in the Gubernatorial election in August, 1848, to require the present General Assembly to pass an Act to submit this question to the voters of the State at the earliest practicable period. I am constrained to regard the evidence furnished by the people in the last Gubernatorial election, as an unerring index to popular sentiment upon this subject. I am not one of that number who are disposed to defide public opinion or oppugn its mandates. When the people speak through the ballot box they are heard by all, "like a voice in the wilderness, with awe."

> "Where now they have whispered,
> They will whisper no longer;
> But loud as the cannon,
> They'll speak sterner and stronger."

The potent voice of the people must and will at all times be respected and obeyed. The government belongs to the people, and not the people to the government, and they have a perfect right to alter or remodel it whenever they think that their equality and happiness, and the public interest and welfare, will be promoted by the change. The verdict rendered by the freemen of the State at the last August election, was the prelude of that expression of public opinion in favor of Equal Suffrage, which will certainly, at no distant day, sweep over the State like a torrent from the mountains.

It was, in my humble opinion, the harbinger of that voice which will be uttered in language not to be misunderstood to the utmost extremities of the State. It will reverberate in stentorian tones from Currituck to Cherokee.

North Carolina is the birth-place of freedom. On her soil were sown deep and broad the seeds of Liberty among her people, with a liberal hand. On her soil the banner of freedom was first unfurled by the Mecklenburg patriots, on the 20th of May, 1775. It was her brave and hardy sons who were first among the American Colonies to repulse a ravaging enemy, and to disenthrall themselves from regal power. They were the first to unloose the fetter which bound them at the footstool of the British throne, and to throw off the galling yoke of tyranny and oppression. They were the first to cast off the chains of political vassalage, and at a period of doubt, of darkness, and of danger, without concert with other States, without assurances of support from any quarter, they were the first to "dissolve the political bands which connected them with the mother country," and to declare themselves "a free and independent people, and, of right, ought to be sovereign and self-governing."

Such acts of fortitude and bravery manifest their deep devotion to liberty, and prove that they were

> "Men who knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain them."

The patriots and heroes of Mecklenburg, who first published to the world the Declaration of Independence, have left behind them in the memory of their countrymen, beyond the reach of calumny,

> "A name of fear,
> That tyranny shall quake to hear;
> And left their sons a hope, a fame,
> They, too, would rather die than shame."

The blessings of our mild and beneficent Government, like the gentle dews of Heaven, should descend equally upon all, the poor as well as the rich. I am in favor of establishing equality in political rights among free white men. I wish to elevate the condition of the poor man, because it is mainly those with limited means who always fight the battles of their country. Whenever our country has been summoned to the sanguinary altar of ruthless war; whenever her rights and honor have been assailed, the laboring classes have always flocked to her standard, and arrayed themselves to meet the foe. Is a man less a friend to his country because he is born poor? Is poverty a crime, and misfortune a reproach? Is it right or just to deprive a freeman of the privilege of the elective franchise because he is of humble birth? No, Sir, it is contrary to the spirit of free institutions and the principles of republican liberty, which recognizes all freemen politically equal

> "Equality of rights is nature's plan,
> And to follow nature is the march of man."

It is political equality that gives energy and strength to our government; and it is those who are inured to daily toil, those with labor-hardened hands and sun-burnt faces who are its safeguard in peace and its tower of strength in war.

Sir, I regard the property qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, as incompatible with the fundamental principles of free government, and contrary to its nature and genius. This property qualification in our Constitution, is a plant of exotic growth in North Carolina. It was transplanted on her soil from the soil of England. It is an excrescence, unsuited to our salubrious and genial climate. It had its origin with the lords and nobles in a kingly government. It is the gem of aristocracy, the bane of democratic principles. It was wafted to our shores across proud Atlantic—it came as an unwholesome disease. It is a morbid and unnatural plant that cannot flourish in our State, and I believe that evidence has already been adduced to prove that the people are disposed to extirpate it. The current of public opinion cannot be easily resisted—

> "You may as well bid the mountain pines
> To wag their high tops, and make no noise,
> When they are fretted with the gusts of Heaven."

It was the powerful voice of the people with Divine assistance, which spoke our government into existence and made it what it is —"a city set upon a hill which cannot be hid,"—which gave it energy and vigor to be able to withstand all the opposition that might be waged against it, and which has preserved it from domestic dissentions and the tumults of faction.

The revolutionary battle-grounds in North Carolina, will ever remain as enduring monuments of the valor and bravery of those who gained our liberties, amidst the roar of artillery and the clash of arms, Mecklenburg, Moore's Creek, King's Mountain, and Guilford, are landmarks which time cannot erace from the pages of history. They will remain as long as her own Pilot Mountain remains.—They will stand out as beacon lights to direct her sons in the road of freedom. They will continue when time itself shall have grown old, as faithful sentinels upon the watch-tower of liberty, to guard the rights and privileges of the people against the encroachments of aristocratic power. And whenever the people's rights are assailed by a hostile adversary, they will at all times be found ready to respond to the country's call. They will

> "Come as the winds come, when forests are rended,
> Come as the waves come, when navies are stranded."

It is freedom of speech, freedom of action, freedom of the public press, and essential elements of our government. Let either of these be attacked, and the hardy people of North Carolina will rally as a bodyguard, to repel the aggression of the enemy. For

> "Freedom's battle once begun,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won."

So will freedom ever triumph in every country where the elective franchise is exercised equally by the people, and where their interests and destinies are identified with their country.

In the Republic of France, which was until within the last year a Kingdom, suffrage is now universal. In the Preamble to the new Constitution of the Republic of France, it is declared that—"The French Republic is Democratic, one and invisible." In the Constitution of France which was adopted by the National Assembly in November, 1848, it is declared that—"Suffrage shall be direct and universal." Suffrage is free and equal in France, the most powerful country of Europe, which was until lately ruled by a king, and where the great body of the people were entirely deprived of the exercise of this invaluable privilege.

It is my humble opinion that a property qualification for the right of suffrage, does not comport with the fundamental principles of free government. It virtually deprives every man who is not so fortunate as to own the amount of property required by the Constitution, of the right of self government. It substantially deprives the people of the privilege of self-government to have no voice in choosing.

I believe it to be wrong in principle to make property alone the test of qualification, as to the exercise of a freeman's right to vote for those who are to make laws for him, or for those who are to administer them.

To show that the doctrine of equal suffrage has been favored and approved by some of the most distinguished men that have ever lived in this country, I will make use of an illustration which was made by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whom we are informed by history was a wise philosopher, a true patriot, and an able statesman. That able and eminent philosopher, it appears, was in favor of universal suffrage. On one occasion he was arguing with a learned gentleman as to the merits or demerits of a property qualification for voting. To show how ridiculous such a requirement was, the Dr supposes a case: For example that B., a freeman, is required by the Constitution of a State, to own fifty dollars worth of property before he can vote for a member of a certain branch of the Legislature of that State—suppose that his fifty dollars are vested in a jackass; that to-day the polls are to be opened, but a minute before the polls are opened the jackass dies; B. is therefore constitutionally deprived of his right of suffrage. Now in whom was vested the suffrage, B. or the ass? Certainly not in B., for he was only acting agent for the beast while living, which agency ceased on the death of the said beast." Can anything be more forcible than the Doctor's illustration?

I have not yet perceived why the possession of property inspires a man with more ardor and zeal for his country than one who was born poor. I do not accord with the sentiment that property is the main test of merit. I am opposed to such an aristocratic doctrine.

I feel constrained to refer to the course of the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) upon the subject of Equal Suffrage. It is not my purpose to ascribe to him improper motives, or to accuse him with wishing to effect some ulterior object; but I must be permitted to say that he has shown his inconsistency on this question. In the canvass for Governor during the last summer, he strongly opposed the doctrine of equal suffrage and employed all the powers of his eloquence against it; but a change has come over the spirit of his dream, and his opposition appears to have considerably abated since the election for Governor in last August. He now thinks that the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to allow all who are qualified to vote also for Senators of the State Legislature, should be immediately submitted to the people of the State. He thinks it is a proper question for the people to decide. He now professes to be willing to consult the people upon this subject, although he has denounced it as a democratic humbug.

I cannot better illustrate my view of him than by relating a story which occurred in the time of the Revolution. Just before the battle of Guilford, when both armies were very near each other, a countryman in the vicinity found himself overtaken by darkness as he was returning home. He was very apprehensive that he might be captured, and felt the more alarm lest in such a controversy the darkness should prevent his ascertaining into whose hands he had fallen. As he anticipated, he was hailed, and in a moment after surrounded by bayonets. "Who are you?" was the first question propounded. He hesitated, in the hope of gaining time to ascertain the character of his captors, but at length gave his name slowly. "Which side are you for? Whig or Tory?" "Well, ahem! if I must tell the truth, I didn't want to fight mighty hard on neither side."

I presume that the election of Governor, in August last, had some influence on the mind of the gentleman from Hertford, and very much assuaged his resistance to a measure which he has so strenuously opposed. It is not my business to determine whether he has been influenced by factious designs, or by pure and disinterested motives. I leave that to his own conscience to decide. I only claim the privilege of thinking and speaking for myself. But it is not my design to stray on diverse subjects, and therefore I must abridge my remarks.

It does not seem to accord with pure Democratic principles, to make a distinction between free white citizens at the ballot-box, and to disfranchise one portion whose destiny is identified with the interest of their country, because they are more unfortunate than the other portion. It may be argued that the landed interest should be represented, and that the landholder has interests separate and distinct from the non-landholder.

The full vote of the State, as shown in the August election of 1848, is about eighty-four thousand. Of this number it may safely be assumed, that near fifty thousand are non-landholders. In North Carolina there are about thirty-two millions of land, and probably thirty-five thousand freehold voters. If a man owns fifty acress of land, he is entitled to vote for a Senator of the State Legislature, but it makes no difference how many thousand acres he may own, he can give but one vote. There are many freehold voters in the State who own but little more land than is required by the Constitution to entitle them to vote for Senator, while there are many others who own several thousand acres. It appears from the most accurate calculation upon this subject, that out of the thirty-two millions of acres of land in the State, but about two millions of acres are actually represented. There is another view of this subject which I will here present. A man may own fifty acres of land which may not be worth one hundred dollars, and he is entitled to vote for Senator. Thus it is perceived that a man may own one hundred dollars worth of one kind of property, and be entitled to a vote for Senator, while another man may own ten thousand dollars worth or more of another kind of property, and still he is not entitled to vote for Senator.

The first section of the second article of our State Constitution, declares "the Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected."

This article of the Constitution gives the power of choosing the Governor, to "the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons." Under this provision of the Constitution, every free white man in the State who is twenty-one years of age, and has paid public taxes, has the right to vote for Governer. But a contingency may occur by which an individual who has not been elected by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, may succeed to the executive Chair of the State. The Senators are elected by the freeholders, and when the Senate meets they elect one of their number Speaker, who is to be Governor in the case of the death of the Governor elected by the people. The Constitution vests the power of electing the Governor in the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and I have as yet been unable to discover any satisfactory reason why a man who is entitled to vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for Governor of the State, and for President of the United States, should not also be entitled to vote for Senator of the State Legislature.

The people, sir, are the main source of political power. They can pull down and build up. They do not resort to violence to alter their form of government, but to the peaceful method of the ballot-box. This is the covenant of a representative government, and sheet-anchor of our liberties,

> "There is a weapon surer yet,
> And better than the bayonet,
> A weapon that comes down as still
> As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
> And executes a freeman's will,
> As lightning does the will of God—
> In spite of bars and bolts and locks,
> That weapon is the ballot-box."

The omnipotent ballot-box is the main channel through which the voice of freemen is heard, and by which the grasping aspirations of the political aspirant may be controlled, and brought into subjection to the public will.

The magical influence exercised by the ballot box, has shed resplendent lustre on our country. Sir, that influence has been felt and is now being felt in different quarters of the globe. Under its magic influence thrones have trembled, dynasties have been overturned, and crowns have fallen. It is the prop and stay of freedom, and the security of the people against anarchy and tyranny. It was the spirit of liberty that has convulsed all the countries on the continent of Europe within the last year. The inestimable value of the elective franchise will be prized above all other considerations where ever the people have the capacity of thinking aright for themselves. It gives encouragement to the poor man in his log cabin, and enables him to feel while occupying his humble tenement that his political rights are secure. It nerves his arm and emboldens his heart. Nothing can animate the desponding like the ties of friends and home. When our anticipations of happiness prove fallacious, and our brightest prospects of the future are banished; when we are bereft and despoiled of that which we so highly appreciate; when friends fail us and wealth deserts us, and above all when we are afflicted with sickness, and suffering with disease, then the magic word home incites within our bosoms feelings and associations which no other word has power to impart. The affection which is felt for home is beautifully expressed in the lines of the poet—

> "Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
> Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
> A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
> Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere."

The bonds of friendship and the endearments of home should never be violated by a ruthless despotism. There is a little to fear from arbitrary power where the right of suffrage is free and equal. The principle of equal suffrage will sooner or later prevail in North Carolina. The course of our Whig friends upon this subject reminds me of an anecdote which I have heard. A vendor of lottery tickets went into a remote part of one of the Western States. The novalty of the matter, and the prospect of getting rich so easily gave his business a wonderful run. Among those who purchased tickets was an individual as remarkable for the great size of his body as for the smallness of his intellect. The drawing commenced, and the first ticket, greatly to the surprise of his holder, drew a blank. A dozen in succession met a similar fate, and there was a strong suspicion and much complaint that all was not right. The stout man was particularly vehement, swearing that it was a cheat and a fraud, and if they would let him get to the wheel he'd smash the whole concern. He was held back and advised to wait a little. Presently his ticket came out, and with it the highest prize. He looked on a moment until he understood the matter, and then exclaimed: "Well, it's as fair a thing as ever was." In the canvass for Governor last summer, when Col. Reid advocated the doctrine of free suffrage, it was opposed by the Whig leaders as "a cheat and a fraud"; but as soon as the result of the election for Governor was known, and it appeared that the gallant Col. Reid had reduced the Whig vote from several thousand to a few hundred, the Democratic *hobby*, as it was termed by the Whigs became as "fair a thing as ever was."

Our Whig friends seem to be much more in favor of equal suffrage since the last August election than they were previous to that time. They remind me of the anecdote "who was the father of Zebedee's children." A pedagogue in Hlabama, (Courtney by name,) was viewed with some terror by his neighbors for his schollarship and the sternness of his manners. On one occasion he had an exhibition of his pupils, and proud of their display, he told the company on the second day that any of them might put questions and try his pupils. A wag asked him if he was serious? "Certainly, certainly, Sir," replied Courtney. Whereupon the wag addressed the line of scholars, and asked them "Who was the father of Zebedee's children?" But finding, after repeated trials, that no scholar in the school could answer the question, Courtney remarked to his pupils: "Here is Mr. Smith our neighbor over the way—if any were to ask you who was the father of Mr Smith's children, do you not know?" "O yes, certainly —Mr Smith is." "Very well—who then is the father of Zebedee's children?" "O yes, yes, Mr. Smith sure!" Such seems to be the understanding of our own Whig friends in relation to equal suffrage. They will tell us that Mr. Smith is the father of Zebedee's children, and that the Whigs, not the Democrats, are the peculiar friends of equal suffrage.

I must now bring my desultory remarks to a close. I regret that I have to omit many views of the subject that I would like to offer but I cannot do it at present.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!

AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.

March 2—[25-tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Eleven Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more, for that number of Shares lost. OWEN D. HOLMES,

Ex'r. of Gabriel Holmes.

March 23, 1849.—[28-3m

Farmer's Blacksmithing!

THE subscribers keep on hand, and are constantly making, every description of farming tools in their line, such as PLOUGHS and PLOUGH IRONS, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, &c. They will give prompt attention to repairing every kind of farming implements. They will also do HORSE-SHOEING in a neat and substantial manner. Terms moderate.

Their shop is on Water street, immediately opposite Col. John McRae's Steam Saw Mill.

SULLIVAN & CAISON.

April 6, 1849—[30-7t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM.

for the transaction of a Forwarding and General Commission business.

Any business entrusted to us will have our prompt attention.

D. CASHWELL,
JOS. R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, April 6th, 1849.—[30-2m

To all whom it may concern

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims aginst Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.

THOS. D. MEARES.

April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

Juniper Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED ACRES of

JUNIPER LAND,

lying in Bladen county, 15 miles North East of Elizabethtown, and about 4 miles to a navigable stream. The Land is well timbered, with large Juniper. Persons desirous of purchasing such lands, would do well to call on the subscriber, on South River, Bladen County.

D. W. CROMARTIE.

March 16, 1849.—[27-3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)

FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants, as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON

January 19, 1849.—[19-1yuco

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

☞ Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau-st., New York City.*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *